UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * Case No. 23-CR-00082(EK)

*

* Brooklyn, New York
* March 10, 2023

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CARLOS WATSON,

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Defendant.

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TRANSCRIPT OF CRIMINAL CAUSE FOR STATUS CONFERENCE
BEFORE THE HONORABLE ERIC R. KOMITEE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

V.

For the Government: GILLIAN KASSNER, ESQ.

DYLAN STERN, ESQ.

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1 (Proceedings commenced at 4:13 p.m.) 2 (Defendant present via telephone.) 3 THE CLERK: Criminal cause for a status conference, 4 United States of America versus Carlos Watson, Docket No. 23-CR-82. 5 Before I ask you to state your appearances, I just 6 7 would like to note that these proceedings are public. 8 recording and/or rebroadcasting of them are not allowed. Would you now please state your appearances for the 9 record, starting with the government. 10 MS. KASSNER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Gillian 11 Kassner and Dylan Stern for the Government. 12 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 1.3 14 MR. BIALE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Noam Biale 15 and Justine Harris for Mr. Watson, who is present with us by 16 phone line. 17 THE COURT: Good afternoon to you both. 18 And Mr. Watson, I think it's afternoon in 19 California. Good afternoon to you as well. Can you hear me? THE DEFENDANT: I can. Good afternoon. 20 21 THE COURT: Okay. Again, as I indicated last time, 22 if there's anything you don't hear, let us know and we'll 23 repeat it. And if you need to speak to your lawyers or if 24 your lawyers need to speak to you, you all should speak up

and let us know that and we will do our best to facilitate.

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Okay. So we've got on my agenda the bail modification question, and I suppose whatever remains of the Government's request to Judge Scanlon to appointment counsel for the company. The parties may have additional agenda items, but let's kick it off with the bail modification question.

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I had asked. or at least foreshadowed to the defense. that I would be interested in understanding with as much specificity as possible what it is Mr. Watson needs to do, in his view, to effectuate the wind down of the company, who he needs to talk about what and with what frequency.

Just to start out by perhaps stating the obvious, a lot of features of the current situation make this a potential recipe for chaos. Right?

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{We'}}\xspace^{\prime\prime}$$ we've got allegations from the indictment that Mr. Watson participated in the extended and fraudulent course of conduct.

Of course, those are just allegations, but the allegations speak to the commission of that fraud, not by one person alone, but by multiple employees of this company, and with many perhaps investors as perhaps potential victims.

And so the extent Mr. Watson is saying I need to be able to manage the company through an orderly wind down, one can't help but hear in that statement the contention that Mr. Watson needs to be in regular contact with potential

witnesses and victims of the alleged offense conduct and to do so outside the presence of counsel.

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That's compounded obviously by the fact that the company has apparently no lawyer of its own, either in-house lawyer or outside counsel.

And so we're dealing with a situation where, you know, as we lawyers all know, there's a substantial divergence of interest between Mr. Watson's interests and the company's interests, at least potentially. That's why company counsel represent the company and not any individual.

You know, the law is clear, as we've seen in the papers back and forth, that avoiding or minimizing what would otherwise be an intolerable risk of obstruction is a valid basis on which to contemplate certain contact restrictions on someone's release.

Even the most recent letter I got from the defense says, look, there's a person who the Government alleges Mr. Watson was trying to obstruct justice through or trying to influence or what -- I forget exactly what they say.

The defense response; actually Mr. Watson's on very happy terms with that person. He wrote her a letter of recommendation to graduate school and she's calling to thank him.

Query whether that complicates things more than it clarifies them, right?

MR. BIALE: Sorry to interrupt, Your Honor, but that's not the same person that the Government has alleged the obstruction is happening with. That's employee -- yeah.

THE COURT: Let me read exactly what I'm talking about. So this is your March 9th letter.

Whether we call it obstruction or not, the Government apparently contends that Mr. Watson made threats to this person to ruin her life, including by calling the dean of a prestigious business school.

Maybe I misspoke when I suggested that that perhaps might exist under the umbrella of obstruction, but you could see why I would make that mistake if that's the case.

And then the defense letter indicates that, in fact, this person is calling Mr. Watson to thank him for providing letters of recommendation that assisted her admission to Stanford Business School.

I'm not getting into the merits of this at all except to say every one of these negotiations that you're saying Mr. Watson needs to be engaged in on his own and without any legal supervision from the company or otherwise is a potential future allegation, rightly or wrongly, of obstruction, right?

If he needs to be talking to employees about what they're going to be paid for sticking around through the wind-down period, I don't even need to finish the sentence,

right?

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a few preliminaries.

You see the potential issue there that the Government is going to be here, you know, six weeks or two months from now saying he's not only paying these people fair market value for their services to stick around and wind down the company, he's paying them in excess of that in circumstances that raise questions about potentially influencing testimony.

And that's as much a risk to him obviously as it is to the integrity of these proceedings and the safety of the community.

And so with all of that by way of preliminaries, it seems to me, again, that the devil's in the details here and that the more specificity we can have about who Mr. Watson's going to be meeting with, who he needs to be talking to, on what subjects, is there a human resources professional at this company in whom, you know, the Government has some faith who might be a party or a witness to any of these conversations, or what -- how does the defense propose to mitigate or eliminate the risks that I'm hypothesizing here?

MR. BIALE: Sure, Your Honor. So let me start with

One is we're not seeking to have Mr. Watson be in contact with investors without the presence of counsel. So that's a separate issue from the employees. Okay. So I just

wanted to make that clear.

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Secondly, Your Honor has asked about the status of the company. And I can give a little bit of an update on that.

The company is working with experienced insolvency counsel whose name is Rafael Zahralddin, at Lewis Brisbois.

I never know how to pronounce that firm's name, but it's a well-known large firm.

THE COURT: You say working with, meaning that person has been engaged?

MR. BIALE: That person -- that person is representing the company and advising on how this wind down should occur. Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. But there's no bankruptcy filing that's been -- is there a bankruptcy filing?

MR. BIALE: There's not, no, Your Honor.

So where we are now is the company is going to be dissolved pursuant to Delaware law in something called a dissolution. I think it's not a bankruptcy. You're probably more familiar with it than I am.

But that my understanding is a fairly straight forward process and it's in motion already, but will take a little of time. And the company has -- and it also requires some resources.

So the company through, acting through counsel, has

identified a secured creditor who is willing to fund the dissolution and any potential claims that would maximize recovery for any interested parties.

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So that's what's happened since we last appeared before Your Honor. There is a process in place. It's being guided by experienced counsel.

And our colleague, who Your Honor knows, Bob Knuts, who has more expertise in this area than I or Ms. Harris do, has been in communication with the company's lawyer to understand what's going on. And both are obviously making sure that all the decisions are in the best interests of the minority shareholders and the creditors. So that's what's going on with the company.

Now, for that wind down to occur, Mr. Watson does need to be in contact with certain members of his finance team to find out what the company owes people, what is owed to the company --

THE COURT: Why? Why can't the liquidator have that contact instead of your client having that contact?

MR. BIALE: Well, so, I'm just giving an example of -- I mean, there isn't someone in place yet, right? Our client --

THE COURT: But you said there was somebody in place.

MR. BIALE: Oh, I'm sorry, you mean the counsel.

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                  THE COURT: Yeah. Sorry, when I say liquidator, I
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        mean --
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                  MR. BIALE: Okay.
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                  THE COURT: -- resolution counsel or whatever you
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        want to call this person.
                  MR. BIALE: If I can have a moment?
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                  THE COURT: Yeah.
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             (Pause.)
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                  MS. HARRIS: Your Honor, may we have a minute to
        consult with our client privately?
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                  THE COURT: Yes.
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                  MS. HARRIS: No. No. That's what we're here for.
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        You'd be doing that if he was here in person.
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                  Mr. Watson, your lawyers are going to figure out a
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        way to call you.
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                  MS. HARRIS: Yeah. We'll just step out into the
        hall, Your Honor, if that's okay.
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                  THE COURT: Please.
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                  MS. HARRIS: Okay. Thank you very much.
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             (Pause.)
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                  MR. BIALE: Okay. Mr. Watson, are you on the line
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       with us here in court?
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                  THE DEFENDANT: I am.
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                  MR. BIALE: Okay. So, Your Honor, thank you for
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        that time.
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So, look, we take Your Honor's point. I think that when we came and saw you on Monday there were lots of issues involving HR matters, health insurance, things like that, that we -- that we outlined in our letter, many of which Mr. Watson's sister has been trying to deal with. She has a role at the company. And obviously because of the bail restrictions, she had stepped into convey some of that information to the employees.

I think we are fine with --

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THE COURT: Tell me again -- tell me again what her role at the company is?

MR. BIALE: I'm not sure what her exact title is, Your Honor. I apologize.

But I think that what probably makes sense going forward is to have those communications be with dissolution counsel involved. That's Mr. Zahlraddin.

We are not really in a position to be on all those communications, but he is.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BIALE: So I think that if that's a solution that Your Honor would be comfortable with, I think we'd be comfortable with that going forward.

So essentially we're withdrawing the request to have him communicate with employees without counsel present. We would just ask that that counsel be Mr. Zahlraddin.

1 And then, you know, with respect to other issues, I think we can revisit them later. You know, we wanted to 2 3 bring this to Your Honor's attention because it was an 4 immediate, pressing need at the beginning of the week. Obviously things are happening quickly. But I think that Mr. 5 Zahlraddin is in a position to play that role if that would 6 7 give the Court comfort. 8 MS. KASSNER: Your Honor, if the Government may 9 respond? I think there is an issue here. It's actually not 10 necessarily distinct from the issue you outlined earlier. 11 12 You know, the insolvency counsel, we're at least aware that on this past Friday Mr. Watson unilaterally fired 1.3 a person who we believed to be the only independent director 14 15 of the company and copied that counsel. 16 So, in other words, as proposed --THE COURT: Is it a Delaware corporation? 17 18 MS. KASSNER: Yes, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: An independent director means not also 20 an employee of the company, right, just a director, right? 21 MS. KASSNER: Yes, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: How does one person unilaterally

MS. KASSNER: By email. He sent an email. I'm not sure.

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terminate a director?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. KASSNER: In terms of the bylaws, Your Honor, I actually not sure that they're complying with the bylaws of the company right now.

The issue really is we keep requesting information and not getting it. The information should be easy to provide. How many employees does this company have? Is it 11? Is it 10? Is it 15? The number has changed every time we've asked the question, and including as recently as between February 3rd, 2023 and today, it seems that more employees are with the company than there had been. It doesn't make sense.

Who are the directors? Who are the executives? Who is this finance person who we hope exists? I think at this point we have virtually no information about the --

THE COURT: Let me sure I understand the gap between your position and the defense position.

The existing -- I left the copy of the bond on my desk, but somebody's bringing it up now. I think the existing condition is no contact outside the presence of counsel. And we just heard an offer essentially to live within the confines of that existing -- essentially a withdrawal of the request to modify the bond.

MS. KASSNER: That's right. Your Honor, the Government is seeking in its letter to Your Honor dated March

9th, 2023, and I apologize this is in a footnote, but footnote 4 -- and I actually think it might be another footnote. Hold on, Your Honor.

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We actually, and I'm trying to see if there's another place in the filing, we actually are seeking clarification of the bond that counsel, or first counsel in this matter, because right now the concern that we have is that the defendant may use -- copying another attorney, who by the way might be hired by him, and might only be speaking with him, about how to dissolve the company.

And, therefore, by -- oh, my colleagues have helpfully pointed out it's actually footnote 7 on the last page of our filing, that we actually weren't aware that this concern would occur until we heard about the firing of the independent director with an attorney copied.

But if that attorney is accountable only to Mr. Watson then, unfortunately, I don't believe that solves the ongoing concern, especially if that attorney is dealing with the dissolution of the company.

THE COURT: I was taking from Mr. Biale's comments that the attorney-client relationship ran from --

Say the name of the lawyer again.

MR. BIALE: Sure. It's Rafael Zalradeen, Z-A-L-R-A-D-E-E-N [sic]. He's a partner at Lewis Brisbois which is spelled B-R-I-S-B-O-I-S.

THE COURT: I have taken Mr. Biale to be indicating that the attorney-client relationship ran from Mr. Zahlraddin to the company.

MR. BIALE: That's correct.

THE COURT: Not to Mr. Watson personally. And that comes with all the attorney's duties of loyalty and confidence that it comes with.

And, you know, presumably to the extent that a lawyer might be thought to be acting for the benefit of a particular individual and potentially to the detriment of his actual client, I think that would be a very serious thing and not something we should presume to be likely, right?

MS. KASSNER: Well, Your Honor, I wouldn't -- we wouldn't have initially presumed it until we saw this email.

I'll note that the email firing the director wasn't brought to our attention by Mr. Watson or by the company. We found out about it independently.

And I'll also note that the real issue here is that attorney is not accountable to Your Honor. And so, if there is an issue, there's no way for us to mitigate against a potential risk, especially in dissolution proceedings, to ensure that he's answerable to the company. He doesn't have a duty of loyalty to the investors. He has his own ethical and professional obligations, but --

THE COURT: But the company has fiduciary duties to

its investors and he's a lawyer representing the company.

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I mean, look, there's a risk of obstruction in every case, right? And the bail conditions can't, you know, blanket the world to prevent that, you know, spark from getting any oxygen.

If I were, you know, defense counsel, which I'm not, and far be it for me to tell anybody how to represent their clients, but I already mentioned, you know, there are obviously extremely strong incentives for Mr. Watson to be scrupulous and careful in any dealings he has with employees, directors, et cetera, especially to the extent they involve the potential exchange of money or letters of recommendation or anything else of value for all the obvious reasons that everybody who practices in the area of corporate internal investigations is eminently familiar with and doesn't need me to tell them about.

But what are you -- what are you asking for?

You're asking if there's a resolution -- if there's
a partner at a Wilmington law firm experienced in, you know,
bankruptcy and resolution matters who's going to be
coordinating the wind down, he has to be able to -- Mr.
Watson has to be able to talk to that lawyer, right?

The lawyer can't make business decisions about who's important to keep around for the resolution process and who's less important on his or her own. There needs, you

know, there needs to be input from a business person, and the highest ranking person at this firm is Mr. Watson.

To the extent this can be run as a kind of hub and spokes communication process where the lawyer sits in the middle and, you know, talks to Mr. Watson when he needs to and then talks to other employees when he needs to without the spokes of Mr. Watson and other employees talking to each other, even in the presence of counsel, then maybe that's advantageous from everybody's perspective.

But it's not -- that would go beyond the existing bail conditions and I didn't understand us really to be contemplating that today.

MS. KASSNER: Well, Your Honor, I think the Government's request in that case is just that if the individual who is appointed as insolvency counsel at some point changes, we would just ask to be updated about the identity of insolvency counsel. But otherwise, I think that's fine.

THE COURT: Meaning that this issue has now been resolved to everybody's satisfaction and there's nothing for me to decide?

Is that the defense view?

MR. BIALE: It sounds that way, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And the Government concurs?

MS. KASSNER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm getting some begrudging nods from the Government's table. Okay.

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MR. BIALE: Your Honor, I do just want to say one thing for the record on this.

I think we've covered the ground pretty throughly here, but something that came up in the Government's letter and has again come up today is the Government's questioning of the propriety of conduct by lawyers at well regarded, reputable law firms.

The lawyers who did the productions in this case, which include Deckert, Ford O'Brien. And then after they were no longer counsel to Mr. Watson, Covington & Burling. And Steptoe & Johnson came in, were in negotiations with the Government to look at and supplement any of those productions and thought they were engaged in a fruitful dialog on that and then the Government in a total surprise to them just arrested Mr. Watson and indicted the company.

These are firms and they work with vendors that know what they're doing. This is not -- these are not fly by night operations. And so the suggestion that they are being used to obstruct the Government's investigation I think is a very serious allegation and not something to just be thrown into a letter with no proof.

Let me also say, Your Honor, with respect to the allegations about obstruction regarding the advancement of

fees to Mr. Rau (ph), we covered this in our letter. The undertaking that he was asked to sign which simply confirms that he acted in good faith and in the best interests of the company is consistent with the company's bylaws.

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It's commonplace in any undertaking in an insurance situation that the Government is making that into an obstructive act where Mr. Watson was trying to get him to sign a false affidavit is just -- I mean, you can hear in my voice that it's -- I can't believe they're saying that.

And when we wrote our letter, Your Honor, we did not have the oral decision of the Delaware Chancery Court. We asked the Government to provide it to us.

The Government suggests in footnote 5 of their letter that the Court found, and this is a quote, "Found in holding Ozy to have wrongfully withheld advancement and Ozy had no legal right to require Rau to sign such an affirmation."

Well, I have now read the Chancery Court's decision, Judge. I would like to give it to you. There's nothing like that in here. They are making that up out of whole cloth.

What the Chancery Court said was that the company had to continue to advance fees because Rau had not repudiated the undertaking that he had signed.

So the Chancery Court found actually that that

undertaking was completely appropriate and effective and that's why the Court ordered the advancement to be paid.

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So I'm raising all this -- I realize there's nothing for the Court to decide, I don't want to try your patience -- but I'm bothered by the fact that ordinary actions taken in the context of corporate investigations are being painted as obstructive acts in ways that just do not make sense.

And so I'd like to -- this transcript is under seal, Your Honor. I can submit it to the Court just by handing it to your deputy.

But, you know, I would just like the facts on this to be --

THE COURT: Under seal in Chancery you're talking about?

MR. BIALE: Under seal in the Chancery Court, which is why we weren't able to get it until the Government sent it to us.

THE COURT: You're sure that I'm allowed to review it as per the seal order of the Chancery Court? Not that I'm allowed to review, but that you're allowed to share it with me?

MR. BIALE: I don't know if the Government has a view on that.

MS. HARRIS: It was cited -- it was cited in the

Government's letter, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay. I'm not sure that any of this matters right now to any live decision that I'm being asked to make.

But once again we're in a pretty unusual posture here in that you've got an individual chief executive who's been indicted for fraud who is continuing apparently in that role at the company at which the fraud allegedly occurred and the company has no in-house lawyers, as far as I know, and is unrepresented at least in this action.

And the company has failed to appear, right?

So the company has an obligation, it's been summoned to appear in this case. And unless somebody wants to advise me otherwise, it has defaulted on that obligation or has fallen down on that obligation.

And so I don't know where that leaves everybody except that it's a potential free for all here.

I'm not going to get ahead of myself and start raising issues that other people aren't raising to me, but there's been some back and forth about, I think, the idea that the Government has pending document requests into the company and is at a loss to understand with whom it's dealing in that respect.

Again, I could see reasons why even from Mr. Watson's perspective he wouldn't want to be the person

coordinating the company's response, but I'm not telling anybody what to do in that regard.

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letter.

When there's an issue that needs to be decided, somebody will call it to my attention and we'll decide it.

Is there an issue that needs to be decided with respect to the Government's request to appoint counsel for the company?

MR. SIEGEL: Your Honor, I think if the company is at this point still not represented, the only way for this case to move forward against the company at a minimum is for the Court to appoint counsel.

THE COURT: Why? Why doesn't the case move forward against this corporate defendant in absentia? And, relatedly, what makes you confident that it's appropriate to expend CJA funds to represent a corporation?

MR. SIEGEL: Well, Your Honor, there's no suggestion that CJA funds should be used.

THE COURT: How else are we going to pay the lawyers?

MR. SIEGEL: So the way courts have done this in the past where this has come up is they've appointed the counsel at the company's expense.

THE COURT: Can you point me to the citations?

MR. SIEGEL: Sure. So this is in our March 8th

THE COURT: March 8th letter to Judge --

MR. SIEGEL: To Your Honor and to Judge Scanlon.

THE COURT: Okay. For some reason, I don't have that in front of right now.

MS. HARRIS: Your Honor, I can hand one up to you.

THE COURT: Yeah. Would you please.

MR. SIEGEL: And, Your Honor, I'll give you a chance to read it, but the legal discussion starts on the second page, into the third page, where we discuss the cases that have addressed -- the courts that have found themselves in this situation, how they're addressed it.

(Pause.)

THE COURT: It would be idle to provide for somebody in the corporation if the Court after doing so could not render judgment against it, the Court must, therefore, to appoint one of its attorneys and officers to appear for the corporation. So says the Western District of Michigan 2016. I'm sorry. That's Crosby, Southern District 1959.

It's unclear to me, and I haven't looked at these cases, whether that's the Court appointing outside counsel. Like, am I picking the lawyer? Is the company picking the lawyer?

MR. SIEGEL: Yes, Your Honor.

In Crosby, the Court picked the lawyer. And that's what's happened in other cases as well.

THE COURT: Picked the lawyer, how?

MR. SIEGEL: So the situation that makes it simplest, which is not -- well, which may be the situation we have here, if there is other counsel representing the company in other matters.

In *Crosby*, I think there was company representing the -- there was counsel representing the corporation in an SEC matter and the Court said you now represent the company in the criminal matter as well.

In other courts, I think the Court can look to the bar of the Court and determine someone who would be appropriate and appoint them.

THE COURT: Have you seen that happening in any of these cases?

MR. SIEGEL: Your Honor, I can --

THE COURT: You're asking me just to like go through a list of lawyers with corporate fraud experience in New York and cold call someone, essentially?

MR. SIEGEL: Your Honor, what we are submitting is that you have the authority to do that, and that absent that, the corporation can effectively stymy the prosecution by just refusing to appear.

THE COURT: How does that stymy the prosecution though? They're just -- why is it any different from a fugitive defendant who gets tried in absentia and convicted,

1 and whatever is left of the corporation's assets I quess 2 would be subject to the Court's jurisdiction at sentencing? 3 MR. SIEGEL: Well, I think the fugitive defendant's 4 a good example. A fugitive defendant doesn't get tried in absentia. We have to wait until we find them, then we can 5 arrest them, we can put them in jail, and then we would have 6 7 a trial with them here in person. 8 THE COURT: Is that always true? What if the 9 defendant leaves in the middle of trial? I think there are circumstances in which criminal 10 defendants are tried in absentia, but that may be perhaps 11 beyond the scope of this discussion. 12 All right. Let me think about this issue. 13 MR. SIEGEL: And, Your Honor --14 15 THE COURT: What other avenues does the Government 16 have at its disposal to solve this issue? 17 I don't know if there's a parallel SEC investigation here, and you don't necessarily need to reveal 18 19 that now, but I would have thought that the SEC, and maybe even the U.S. Attorney's Office, have procedural avenues 20 21 through which you could pursue receivership. Who knows? 22 MS. KASSNER: Your Honor? 23 THE COURT: Rather than having me, you know step in

MR. SIEGEL: So, Your Honor, there is -- the SEC

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and appoint someone?

has brought a case. As far as I understand no one has appeared for the company in the SEC's case. I can't speak to whether the SEC will take any of its remedies. Obviously, the SEC, in SEC cases, can do things like appoint a receiver, but that's --

THE COURT: The SEC brought an administrative case or a case in federal court?

MR. SIEGEL: They brought a case in federal court.

THE COURT: In this district?

MR. SIEGEL: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is that pending before a given judge?

MR. SIEGEL: Your Honor --

THE COURT: And is that judge me?

MR. SIEGEL: I don't exactly know how it works on the civil side. I've looked it up on the docket. There's no judge assigned I think because at this point no one has appeared or answered.

THE COURT: That would explain, yeah, why this is news to me.

MR. SIEGEL: But there is -- there is a pending SEC action. I think the SEC has its own process that they'll have to consider.

If the Court doesn't appoint counsel, and the question is what we can do on our own, that's an issue that we are -- that we are currently researching. And I think

we'll have to see what happens, and there may be things we can do, but as an initial -- our initial research has not found cases of, for example, a receiver being appointed in a criminal case.

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What the normal course that we have seen is what we've proposed, of a court appointing counsel.

Now, of course, this all become moot if the company does what it is supposed to do and retains counsel and appears, but short of that, what we have generally seen in the case law is the Court appointing counsel.

THE COURT: So the company -- the company can't obviously be represented pro se because there's no such thing, but an agent of the company could appear as a party, right, could have come in presumably indicating that they are an employee of the corporation and, for example, just entered a plea of not guilty at the first appearance.

Is there any reason why that couldn't have happened even absent company counsel having been engaged?

MR. SIEGEL: Your Honor, as I understand the Court rules, is that generally when a corporation is a party to a litigation in a court, they can't -- an officer who's not a lawyer can't appear because -- while a person can be pro se, a company, as you said, can't be pro se. So anyone representing the company has to be a member of the bar of the Court.

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THE COURT: They can't obviously submit briefs on the company's behalf or do things that are typically within the sphere of lawyering, but I would have thought that an agent could have simply entered a plea, for example.

MS. KASSNER: Your Honor?

MR. SIEGEL: Under the rules, and what happened on Wednesday, is if the company doesn't appear, a not guilty plea is automatically entered.

THE COURT: No. I understand that. But --

MR. SIEGEL: But, look, if there were someone at the company who could speak for the company who is not a lawyer, that would at least allow us to talk about discovery, talk about a way forward. Unfortunately, as it appears, the only person at the company is Carlos Watson.

THE COURT: The only person at the company --

MR. SIEGEL: The only officer or director at the company that we are aware of is Carlos Watson.

THE COURT: So this independent director who was ostensibly terminated was the last --

MR. SIEGEL: Yes.

THE COURT: -- director, apart from Mr. Watson?

MR. SIEGEL: Yes.

THE COURT: Interesting.

MR. SIEGEL: I mean, that's exactly the concern we

had. When we filed this letter, our hope was that someone could be appointed, they could be told the company is your counsel. At the time, we believed there was a director who was not Mr. Watson who they could talk to. Mr. Watson made that no longer the case.

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There is a board of one, as far as we understand it, and we can be corrected if that's wrong. There is an officer of one, which, you know, that comes to what may be a step ahead. If we get counsel, there's going to be a very complicated conflict issue because the only person they can talk to about the interests of the company is Carlos Watson, who may have very different interests than the interests of the company.

THE COURT: Why is that a conflict for the lawyer?

MR. SIEGEL: Well, the issue -- in the normal

course of things, when you have a conflict by the CEO, you

would have the lawyer answering to the general counsel, who's

reporting directly to the Board, or the lawyer reporting

directly to the Board.

Here, if the lawyer's client is Carlos Watson, just to put a hypothetical, if the lawyer's advice -- if the lawyer's disinterested advice to the company is Ozy Media is in your interest to throw Carlos Watson overboard.

THE COURT: Of course. So Mr. Watson has a conflict in speaking to the lawyer on behalf of the company.

I'm not disputing that. I thought you were suggesting that the lawyer would have a conflict of interest and that is not apparent to me.

MR. SIEGEL: If the lawyer's only client at the company is Carlos Watson, how can the lawyer --

THE COURT: Yeah. It's a limitation on the lawyer's ability to do their job effectively, but it's not a conflict of interest on the part of the attorney, I don't think. This may be more metaphysical than we need to be right now.

This is -- yeah.

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MS. HARRIS: Your Honor, I just -- I guess I want to -- perhaps a little note of reassurance to the assembled parties.

The folks at our side of the table are very mindful of all of these issues. And obviously the Government, despite obviously treating Mr. Watson as an agent of the company for purposes of serving the summons, has raised at every point along the way this potential conflict of whether, you know, that obviously there's two different entities, two different parties, so there's potential conflicts of interests. And we're very mindful of that.

But I find it somewhat puzzling, honestly, that, you know, they were dealing with counsel for the company, Steptoe, and there was potential *Curcio* issues being raised

up until the day before the arrest. And then they arrested and indicted not just Mr. Watson, but the company. That obviously throws any entity, whether it was a small, you know, rebuilding company after a time of stress and difficulty or a very large corporation, it throws any company into some state of upheaval, right?

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And so we were the ones to advise the Court, by letter to Your Honor, before the date of the summons, as a courtesy to the Court, that there was not yet -- because we obviously are privy to some of the things going on at the company, that there was not yet counsel in place for the company, but that the rules -- and we asked for time, that there's efforts being made.

But, again, mindful of the Government's concern, though I think it's ultimately unfounded, because as Mr.

Biale represented, these decisions are being made highlycounseled at every step of the way, mindful of his
obligations as a fiduciary -- you know, that he has two
different roles here -- he's a fiduciary to the company and
he's an individual charged -- and he's being counseled at
every step of the way -- that until this dissolution process,
which is being done under Delaware State Law, with effective
and able counsel at its side, until there are appropriate,
all the appropriate things in place, the consents from the
relevant stakeholders, to have counsel come in at this point

would necessarily trigger a litary of these exact conflict of interest *Curcio* issues, who's appointing, who's the counsel?

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And so we ask simply, you know, not on behalf of Ozy, because we don't represent Ozy, but our client is the acting CEO of the company, he's the majority, common -- majority shareholder of the common stock.

He is -- does have authority under the bylaws to act on behalf of the company, that we be given -- that by April 3rd, we expect there to be counsel for the company in place and that these questions and the issues being raised, while important, and I understand why the issues are being flagged, but that trying to find a solution for it is premature.

So both the company and Mr. Watson are presumed innocent in this situation, and we ask simply for time to get all the ducks in a row in a way that is mindful of the concerns raised by all the parties and insurers like an orderly disposition of this matter in this courtroom.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. KASSNER: Your Honor, if the Government may briefly respond?

I think that's fine given that April 3rd is not too far from now. And so if it turns out that Ozy is able to retain counsel by then, then I think that's fine.

The concern we have is more of just we're preparing

for a scenario where that may not happen, and I think we wanted to alert your court both that we are very concerned about this conflict, what we perceive to be a conflict of interest, and we wanted the Court to be mindful of that, especially because Mr. Watson's lawyers were filing a motion on behalf of Ozy Media, which struck us as a true conflict, raising true conflict concerns.

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But I think by April 3rd, you know, if counsel is retained, then we don't have an issue and we can address any conflicts of interest as in the ordinary course.

I also just want to point one thing out without belaboring it, but there's been a lot of discussion about our conversations with prior lawyers, both for the company and for Mr. Watson.

Current counsel wasn't a member of those conversations and I just want to be careful --

show, from my perspective, in that I understand there may be norms, alleged norms, about how communications are supposed to work between the U.S. Attorney's Office and corporate counsel in the context of an investigation and potential indictment. There may not be such norms. But either way, it's not for me to say anything about it one way or the other.

This is a highly unusual set of circumstances, at

least in my experience. And unusual circumstances do sometimes call for extraordinary measures.

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And if it looks in the lead up to April 3rd like the company has still not retained counsel for -- to represent it in this case, I will seriously consider whether to -- whether I have the power to appoint counsel, whether I have the power to move forward with this case vis-a-vis the company absent such appointment of counsel, and I'd like to be prepared to do that on April 3rd rather than thereafter.

MS. HARRIS: We'd be happy to advise the Court within a week of April 3rd if we anticipate any failure to deliver on my assurances, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That's what I was going to ask. Is if counsel -- if counsel enters an appearance for the company a week or more before April 3rd, then I think we're all set.

If that hasn't happened a week before April 3rd, I would be interested in the company's ability to pay a lawyer.

And I don't know through what procedural device I would compel a financial affidavit from a company that's otherwise not appearing, but I would be inclined to think broadly about that subject and about whether to appoint counsel thereafter.

But let's not get ahead of ourselves. Let's see where we are a week before April 3rd.

MS. HARRIS: Thank you, Judge.

1 THE COURT: Anything else today on the Government's 2 agenda? 3 MS. KASSNER: Yes, Your Honor. Very quickly. We understand that there have been additional 4 motions as of -- I believe it was 1:00 in the morning last 5 night filed. 6 7 THE COURT: Yes. MS. KASSNER: We haven't had a chance to run down 8 9 some of the relevant facts and law relevant to our response. We would ask for two weeks to respond to -- I think it's a 10 motion about statements contained in our office's press 11 12 release. 13 And then separately, there's a motion having to do with the return of devices under Rule 41(q). 14 15 THE COURT: I think two weeks for responses to 16 those items is imminently reasonable. 17 Anything else from the defense perspective today? 18 MR. BIALE: No, Your Honor. That sounds fine. 19 I think -- so two weeks from today is the 24th. 20 You know, we may just want to address any reply orally on the 21 3rd. 22 THE COURT: If you want to put in a letter, you 23 know, three business days after you get the Government's 24 letter, I'd welcome it.

MR. BIALE: Okay. Sure, Your Honor.

25

| 1 | We'll do that. All right. Or we'll do it if necessary. |
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| 2 | THE COURT: All right. Have a great weekend |
| 3 | everybody. |
| 4 | ALL COUNSEL: Thank you, Your Honor. |
| 5 | THE COURT: We're adjourned. |
| 6 | (Proceedings concluded at 5:07 p.m.) |
| 7 | I, CHRISTINE FIORE, Certified Electronic Court Reporter |
| 8 | and Transcriber, certify that the foregoing is a correct |
| 9 | transcript from the official electronic sound recording of |
| 10 | the proceedings in the above-entitled matter. |
| 11 | |
| 12 | Christine Fiere |
| 13 | March 14, 2023 |
| 14 | Christine Fiore, CERT |
| 15 | Transcriber |
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